

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	3125	telnet	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:16
2	1064	telnet same access	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:16
3	76	(telnet same access) same location	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:17
4	6	((telnet same access) same location) same domain	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:23
5	4879	"content distribution"	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:23
6	2	"content distribution" with referral	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:46
7	64	"content distribution" and referral	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:46
8	63	("content distribution" and referral) and access	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:46
9	35	("content distribution" and referral) and criteria	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/07/29 16:46

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20040024656

PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20040024656 A1

TITLE: Interactive product selector with inferential logic engine

PUBLICATION-DATE: February 5, 2004

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

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US-CL-CURRENT: 705/27, 706/1

ABSTRACT:

Methods and systems for an inferential logic engine (ILE) for an interactive product selector. In an embodiment, the interactive product selector provides a user with purchase decision questions (PDQs) regarding a product/service specified by the user. Subject matter experts familiar with the specified product/service can survey the potential user responses to PDQs, and based upon the responses, establish inferences. User selections or responses can be represented logically, and a user's selections satisfying a given logical expression can cause the ILE modify the page presentation. In an embodiment, the ILE can be integrated with a Fuzzy Logic Engine (FLE), wherein inferential information can provide additional input to an existing FLE, or can filter the outputs of an existing FLE.

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Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (12):

[0033] To further define the resources on the Internet 110, the Uniform Resource Locator system was created. A Uniform Resource Locator ("URL") is a descriptor that specifically defines a type of Internet resource along with its location. URLs have the following format:

resource-type://domain.address/path-name where resource-type defines the type of Internet resource. Web documents are identified by the resource type "http" which indicates that the hypertext transfer protocol should be used to access the document. Other common resource types include "ftp" (file transmission protocol), "mailto" (send electronic mail), "file" (local file), and "telnet." The domain.address defines the domain name address of the computer that the resource is located on. Finally, the path-name defines a directory path within the file system of the server that identifies the resource. As used herein, the term "IP address" is intended to refer to the four-byte Internet Protocol address, and the term "Web address" is intended to refer to a domain name address, along with any resource identifier and path name appropriate to identify a particular Web resource. The term "address," when used alone, is intended to refer to either a Web address or an IP address.

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020032855

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DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020032855 A1

TITLE: Providing secure network access for short-range
wireless computing devices

PUBLICATION-DATE: March 14, 2002

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US-CL-CURRENT: 713/154, 380/258 , 380/270

ABSTRACT:

The present invention provides methods, systems, and computer program instructions for providing location-independent packet routing and secure access in a wireless networking environment (such as that encountered within a building), enabling client devices to travel seamlessly within the environment. Each client device uses a constant address. An address translation process that is transparent to the client and server is automatically performed as the device roams through the environment, enabling efficient client migration from one supporting access point to another. The secure access techniques provide user-centric authentication and allow policy-driven packet filtering, while taking advantage of encryption capabilities that are built in to the hardware at each endpoint.

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Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (34):

[0069] FIG. 9 provides a flowchart depicting how a connection is established when a packet is first transmitted by a client to a server, according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. (As shown in FIG. 6, this processing occurs when the FAM has received a packet sent by a client, but the FAM cannot locate a FAM translation record either in its own FAM translation table or by contacting the routing coordinator.) Block 900 determines which host will serve as the HAM for this new connection. In the preferred embodiment, this role is played by the host that first receives and processes the outbound packet (i.e. the FAM). However, in alternative embodiments, it may be desired that the HAM role be played by the routing coordinator or some other fixed host. Or, another host may be selected, perhaps using dynamic factors (e.g. a host that is possibly located closer to the user's usual location, in the user's office, or within the user's own administrative domain) where the values of such dynamic factors are located using prior art techniques. (For example, a MAC address may be associated with a user in a stored table, or a user may be identified from information transmitted during